For The Tribune. Ansteries. BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

DEEP the mystery of death, When the body slumbereth, Senseless, pulseless, without breath-Heedless of surrounding strife, Of the grief of child or wife; Yet the same in all save life. Whence this slumber so prefound, That it may not be unbound Or by silence, or by sound? Who can answer? None may tell-

None who with the living dwell, Can unfold the miracle! Not till on the spirit's sight Bursts the Uncreated Light, Can we read the mystery right.

Yet, wherever we may be, Daily, hourly, do we see A profounder mystery-

Than of death more solemn far; Heavier, heedless though we are When the gates of sense unbar,

Giving glimpses of its deep.

Over which perpetual sweep Phantoms from the Land of Sleep. 'Tis the mystery of Life-With its trials and its strife-With its hopes and terrors rife-With its darkness and its light-With its weakness and its might-

For a higher state than this, For a more pervading bliss, For the Heaven from which, I wis,

With its longings infinite

In its primal day it came-Hence its pure, ethereal flame Ever changing, yet the same.

Who this mystery shall scan? Who shall read the sentient man? Neither sage nor simple can!

Droops Imagination's wing-Past nor Future e'er can bring Answer to our questioning.

This alone, in joy and we, While we linger here below, Is enough for us to know-That in Him who reigns above-

Him, the Omnipresent Love-Do we live, and breathe, and move! Ever let us look to Him,

And, when Sun and Stars are dim, Praise Him with the Seraphim!

Political History-XIV. Prepared for the N. York Tribune .- By EDWIN WILLIAMS

COLONIAL HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Although Virginia has the name of "The Ancient Dominion," from the circumstance of the first permanent English Colony being settled within its borders, at Jamestown; yet, strictly speaking, the first attempts of the English to establish a Colony in the territory comprising the present United States, were not made in Virginia, but in North Carolina. Although this fact is familiar perhaps to most readers, it would be unjust to omit in these Sketches of Colonial History a brief notice of the early though unfortunate efforts to plant a Colony in North Carolina.

Sir Walter Raleigh, the most extraordinary genius (as a Statesman, Scholar, Soldier and Seaman,) of the times of Queen Elizabeth, was the first man in England who had a right conception of the advantages of settlements in the new world. He looked through the work of an age at a glance, and saw how colonial establishments might be made advantageous to the trade of Great Britain. In 1584, Raleigh, not discouraged by the loss of his near relative, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who perished in 1583 on a return voyage from Newfoundland, obtained a patent from the Queen "for the discovering and planting of new lands and countries." By this patent, Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, his heirs and assigns, such lands as he should discover, not actually possessed by any Christian prince, or inhabited by a Christian people; with authority to establish government and laws over those who should inhabit these lands and countries, within the distance of two hundred leagues. To promote this enterprize. Raleigh associated himself with a company composed of persons of distinction and eminent merchants.

Under the auspices of this company two ships were fitted out, commanded by Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow, and proceeding on a voyage of discovery, in July, 1584, came in sight of the coast of North Carolina. On the 13th of the same month the ship anchored in Ocracock inlet, and the two captains with some of the gentlemen of the expedition, landed on an island south of the inlet, called by the Indians Wokokon. This is worthy of notice, as being the first formal landing of Anglo Saxons on the shores of North America. The island of which possession was taken in the right of Queen Elizabeth, for the use of Sir Walter Raleigh, was described by the two captains in their report as then a beautiful spot, well timbered and fruitful; also stocked with deer and other game; instead of the desolate place which the ravages of man and the waves of the ocean have made it, in the lapse of more than two and a half centuries.

The adventurers returned to their ships and soon after opened a communication and trade with the Indians, by whom they were hospitably entertained, at the residence of one of the chiefs on Roanoke Island in Albermarle Sound. On their return to England the report which the captains made to Sir Walter Raleigh gave a powerful impulse (says Jones) to the adventurous spirit of the whole British nation, and was distinguished at that day as the very beginning of the authority of England over the present territory of the United States. A rich bracelet of pearls was carried home and worn by Sir Walter, as an emblem of his new dominions; and Manteo and Wauchese, two of the natives, were passengers to England, where they became the companions of the noble Lord Proprietor, of Virginia. Queen Elizabeth was so delighted with the glowing descriptions given of the country which had been visited, that she bestowed upon it the name of VIRGINIA, as a memorial of its discovery during the reign of a virgin queen. It will be observed that the name of Virginia was thus given first to North Carolina, although it was afterward applied by the English te a much larger extent of the coast of North America. In Captain John Smith's map, which accompanies his History of Virginia, Roanoke and the adjacent islands of North Carolina are called "Old Virginia."

About twenty years previous to Raleigh's enter prise, narrely, in 1562 and 1564, attempts were made by the celebrated Admiral Coligny, of France, to establish colonies in Florida and Carolina as places of refuge for the Huguenots or French Protestants. Expeditions were sent out under the command of Ribault and Laudonniere, and forts erected, it is supposed, at Beaufort or Port Royal Island, South Carolina, and at the mouth of the river May, in Florida. These were called Fort Charles and Fort Caroline .- (Simms's

History of S. Carolina) The former was abandoned by the small colony left there, and the garrison of the latter was massacred by the Sapniards. Graham and some other writers say that the French also formed a temporary settlement near the mouth of the Roanoke or

restored.

The favorable report of Amadas and Barlow respecting their voyage to America, induced Raleigh and his associates to fit out another expediships under the command of Sir Richard Gren- ernment of the crown itself. ville, sailed from England and arrived on the coast of Carolina in June. After exploring the country in the vicinity of the coast, Grenville fixed on the mand of Mr. Lane and returned to England. The colonists, being much discouraged with their prespects, were taken off and sarried home by Sir Francis Drake on his return from the West Indies the following year. By these colonists the use of tobacco was introduced into England. Grenville at Roanoke with supplies of men and provisions, soon after the departure of the colonists with Drake, and having landed a number of men to retain possession of the colony returned home. Another expedition fitted out by Raleigh, under the command of Captain White, consisting of three ships and 115 colonists, arrived at Rounoke in 1587. White then returned to England to obtain farther supplies, but none were sent for three years, and then not one of the whole number of colonists was found, nor were they ever afterward by famine or by attacks from the Indians.

After the disastrous termination of these adventurers, Carolina remained without any attention from the English, French or Spaniards; so that although Carolina (as Burke remarks,) was the first part of the Atlantic coast of America which had an European colony, yet, by an odd caprice, it was for a long time deserted by both England and France, who settled with infinitely more difficulty in climates much less advantageous or agreeable. It was not until the year 1663, in the reign of

Charles the Second (of England) that a formal

arrangement was made to effect a settlemest of Carolina as a colony. In that year the King granted to Lord Clarendon and other noblemen a charter similar to that of Maryland, for the property and jurisdiction of the country from the 31st to the 36th degree of north latitude. Two years later this grant was confirmed with an enlargement of boundaries. Small plantations on the Chowan river by emigrants from Virginia, and near Cape Fear by colonists from Massachusetts, had been commenced some years before. These detached settlements were at first placed under distinct temporary governments, thus forming various independent and separate colonies, each of which had its own assembly, customs and laws; a system which led to much confusion and trouble. In 1669, the proprietors being dissatisfied with the state of things in the colony, availed themselves of their power as authorized by the charter, to establish a constitution for Carolina, "with the assent of the freemen of the colony." The aid of the celebrated John Locke was requested in framing a system of government for the province. A form of civil government was drawn up by this philosopher, consisting of one hundred and twenty articles, and adopted by the proprietors in March, 1669. A kind of feudal system was introduced into this constitution. A court was constituted in England, consisting of the proprietors, called the Palatine Court, of which the oldest proprietor was the President or Chief Palatine, and in the province there were barons, landgraves and ca-

province. "The memory of Locke (says Judge Story) has been often reproached with the illiberal character of some of the articles, the oppressive servitude of others, and the general disregard of those maxims of religious and political liberty, for which he has in his treatises of government and other writings contended with so much ability and success. Probably there were many circumstances attendng this transaction which are now unknown, and which might well have moderated the severity of the reproach, and furnished, if not a justification, at least some apology for this extraordinary in-

siques, as they were called, with large baronies

annexed, who constituted a branch of the legisla-

ture. The whole of this complicated and singu-

lar plan was never adopted by the freemen or the

stance of unwise and visionary legislation.' Some parts of the system were adopted by the freemen, but the attempts of the proprietors to carry it into complete effect, caused serious disputes between them and the colonists. In some respects it was found impracticable, and after a few years experience of its evil effects, the proprietors, upon the application of the freemen in 1693, abrogated the constitution and restored the previous form of government. Troubles however were introduced which ended only in the dissolution of the proprietary government. Religious disputes were added to those of a political nature, and increased the animosities between the proprietors and the colonists.

During the reign of James the Second, an atcempt was made by the Crown to deprive the proprietors of their charter, by filing a quo warranto against! them, as had been done in other colonies, but before any thing definitive took place, the revolution in England of 1682 occurred, which stopped the proceedings. In 1698 the proprietors made another constitution or system of laws, which embraced many of the principles of the first, and were not assented to by the people or their representatives. What regulations the people found applicable, they adopted at the request of their governors; but observed them on account of their propriety and necessity, rather than as a system of laws imposed on them by British legis-

Although Carolina was still a single province and owned by the same proprietors, yet the northern and southern settlements were about three hundred miles apart, and had been (previous to the adoption of Mr. Locke's constitution, and after it was abandoned,) governed by separate and distinct legislatures, sometimes under one governor, and sometimes under separate governors .-The legislatures continued to remain distinct until the final surrender of the charter to the crown by the proprietors in 1729. The respective territories were designated by the names of North Carolina and South Carolina, even before the province was legally divided into two colonies by those names, which division took place in 1732. Fear seems to have been commonly considered the boundary between the two colonies previous to the division.

The colonists from Massachusetts commenced the plantations near Cape Fear in 1660, and in 1665 they were joined by a number of planters from Barbadoes; the settlement was then called the county of Clarendon, and the first governor was John Yeamans. In 1665 the proprietors sent out from England a number of colonists under William Sayle. They landed at Port Royal, in South Carolina, and began a settlement there, but soon after removed to the neck of land between Ashley and Cooper rivers, where they founded Old Charleston, which was the seat of government of the colony for several years. The present city of Charleston was not commenced until 1680.

The manner in which the proprietors of Caroline exercised the power reserved to themselves, of repealing or negativing laws passed by the colonial assemblies, created great dissatisfaction among the people. Many laws which were deemed beneficial and popular were rejected by the palatine court, which was controlled by the proprietors .-The people at last became so much exasperated that they almost unanimously entered into a solemn agreement or association to renounce the proprietary government, and to take the power into their own hands.

In pursuance of this agreement, in 1719 they proceeded to elect a governor and council, as well as members of assembly. The persons thus elected met in convention at Charleston, and on the 21st of December, 1719, published to the world what may be justly called, so far as respected the

Albermarle, in North Carolina, but this is uncertain. The early French colonists gave the coun- inder indence. This (says Pitkin) was a memoratry the name of Carelina, in honor of Charles rable era in the political annals of Carolina. This IXth, which the English first obliterated and then declaration, setting forth the causes of their renunciation of the old government, was signed by all the members of the convention; and in this respect as well as many others, may be considered as the prototype of the declaration made about sixty tion the following year. In 1585 a fleet of seven years after by all the colonies, renouncing the gov-

The representatives afterward assumed the name of assembly, like the legislatures of other colonies, and took upon themselves the appointment Island of Roanoke as a place for establishing the of all public officers and other acts of government. colony. He left here 108 men under the com- The governor who had been appointed by the proprietors attempted, but in vain, to prevent these proceedings.

On a statement of the situation of affairs being made to the British government, the King and council declared that the proprietors had forfeited their charter. In consequence, the government of again visited Carolina the same year and arrived the province was assumed by the crown, and a reyal governor appointed. (James Moore had been elected by the people.) In 1728, in pursuance of an act of parliament, the King purchased of all of them their right of government, and of seven of them their rights in the lands of the province. In the north part of the prevince, however, the preprietors kept up a distinct government from that farther south, until the surrender of the charter, after which, (as we have stated) in 1732, the country was divided, by law, into two provinces of North and South Carelina, both of which continheard of. They were supposed to have perished | ued under royal governments until the American revolution.

The form of government conferred on each of these provinces, was that of a governor and council appointed by the crown, and an assembly chosen by the people; and these three branches constituted the legislature. The governor was clothed with ample executive powers, and had a negative upon the laws, which were also subject to the royal approbation or dissent. The change of government was very acceptable to the people, and gave a new impulse to their industry and enterprise. Sir Kichard Everard was the first, and

Joseph Martin the last of the royal governors. The people of North Carolina took an early part in the action of the colonies which led to independence. A circumstance which took place in 1771, although not connected with the revolution, is worthy of notice. Some of the people in the back settlements of the colony, a rude, uncultivated race, in consequence of oppressions which they felt in the administration of justice, rose in arms, under the name of Regulators, to the number of 1,500, for the purpose of shutting up the courts and destroying the lawyers. They were, however, defeated by Governor Tryon, afterward governor of New-York, at the head of 1,000 militia, and 20 or 30 of the insurgents were killed, while others were taken prisoners, some of whom were tried and executed.

The celebrated Mecklenburgh Declaration of Independence has attracted much attention from inquiring politicians, inasmuch as some of the sen iments are similar to the Declaration of the Congress of the U.S. July 4, 1776, drawn by Mr. Jefferson, which the Mecklenburgh precedes by more than a year. It appears that on the 19th May, 1775, a convention consisting of two delegates from every company of militia in the county of Mecklenburgh met at Charlotte, to take into consideration the existing state of things, and in the two following resolutions which they adopted, anticipated Congress on the great question of independence.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburgh county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to our mother country, and ab solve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, abjuring all political connection, contract, or association, with a nation which has wantonly tram pled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of American patriots at Lex-

Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves free and independent people,, are, and of right ought ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing associaunder the control of no power, other than that of God, and the general cangress: to the mainte-nance of which independence, we solemnly pleage to each other our mutual co operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.'

The first constitution of North Carolina was formed at Halifax, December 18, 1776.

Old ESTABLISHED EMIGRANT PASSENGER OFFICE 61 South st. New York—
Regular line of Packets—The subscriber continues
to bring out persons from any part of Great Britain and
Ireland who may be engaged by their friends here, by the regular line of packet ships, sailing every six days from Liv regular line of packet ships, sailing every six days from Liverpool. Persont sending for their friends may rely that just care will be taken to have them despatched without delay in Liverpool, and will always endeavor to merit a cordinance of the public patronage, which has been so liberally bestowed for many years past; and those rea itting money can have Drafts, payable at all the Banks and Brauches throughout the United Kingdom.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to JOHN HERDMAN, 51 South st.

BLACK BALL or OLD LINE of
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Regular Packet and
sauts on Saturday, the 1st of April.—The well known packet
ship EUROPE, Capt. Furber, will sail positively as above,

her regular day.

For passage in cabin and steerage, apply on board, foot of Beckman street, or to the subscribers.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO, S5 Fulton Street, P. S.—The EUROPE sails from Liverpool on the 19th of May. Those sending for their friends can have them frought out in her, or in any of the packets of this line, which sail from there on the 7th and 19th of each month. For pas-

FOR LONDON.—Packet of April lst.—The packet ship ONTARIO, W. K. Bradish, missier, will sail as above, her regular day. For treight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, foot of Maiden lane, or to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO. 78 South-st.

ATE FOR NEW ORLEANS-Only Regular Line -Packet of 31st March. -The splendid, fest spiling packet ship LOUISVILLE, Capt. Hunt, will sail punctually as above, her regular day.

The ships of this line sail every fi e days, and their accommedations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passenpers are very superior. For passage, apply on board, or to W. & J. T. TAPSCOT 1, 43 Peck slip, m25

TO LET—The second story of the building No. 9 Spruce-street. Apply to
T. McELRATH, Tribuse Office. TO LET—Workshops of various sizes, best hered of any in the city, and rent low. ssion given imovediately. inquire of J. LOCKE, 31 Ann street.

TO LET—The basement of the large store No. 9 Spruce-street, and possession given immediately. Apply to T. Mcklrath, Tribune Office. (St. OFFICES TO LET.—In store 69
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JOSEPH McMURRAY, 100 Pine st.

GARDEN GROUND-To be leased for the term of 5 years, about 30 acres of land, at Hari-m, in lots to suit gardeners. Apply to Ch. T. Osborn, 147 Mulbery st. ml6 2w*

TO LET—The new building No. 5
Spruce-street. Apply to
T. McELRATH, Tribune Office. TO LET.—The two story Dwelling House No 315 Fourth-street, 4 doors west of Broad-

way. Zay be seen between 12 and 2 o'clock. Apply to m27 GRINNELL MINTURN & CO. 78 South-st. TO LET—A Store, with dwelling apartments. A Granary and Stable. A Raom and Bedroom. Apply at 346 Third Avenue, or 102 Nassan, corner of Ann spreets, at 11 o'clock, of Peter A H. Jarkson. TO LET-A Store, with dwelling

Rent low. TO LET—The lower Rooms of the 2 story Brick House No. 77 Warren street, for Offices. They have been occupied for the last nine years by an eminent physician. They will be rented low to a good tenant, Apply on the premises.

TO LET-From the 1st of AprilThe modern built 2 story and attic Brick House
No. 7 Lombard street, Newark, N. J. with under cellar
throughout, folding doors, &c. There is a well of good
water in the yard. Lot 26 by 14t fee; house 40 feet deep, Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of E. Crolins, 258
Water street, or 77 Chrystie st. New-York. m28 1w*

TO LET—Several Offices in the Tri-bune Buildings. Apply to T. McKLRATH, Tribune Office. TO LET.—Two houses in Jones st.,

TO MANUFACTURERS.—To lease or for sale, on favorable terms, or for exchange lor a Farm near this city, the two five story buildings 201 and 203 Cherry-street, very strong and suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Apply at 140 Nassan-street, 2d story.

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A part of the large 4 story Building in Atlantic st.
4 doors east of Henry st. being about 3 minutes' walk from
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the most desirable residences in the city. For particulars

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STORE 99 PEARL-STREET.—
To let from the 1st of May next, the lower Floor
and Cellar of said Store. It extends from Pearl to Stonestreet, and has been occupied a number of years as a Dry
Goods Store. Inquire of J. LAMB. No. 12 Mershaus' Exchange, Wall-street, or of EDWARD COOK, No. 76 Pearlstreet.
ml lm*

TO LET—The three story dwelling and store No. 14 Bowery. The store has been occupied as a Mechani Tailor's since 1822.

Also, the dwelling part of the house No. 18 Bowery.

Also, the two two story houses, Nos. 215 and 217 Walke m25 ftr

st Inquire at No. 16 Bowery.

TO RENT.—The two story brick
House, No. 5 Rose street, in good order. Large
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Also, the Store, No. 155 Front street, next but one to Mai-Also, the Storp, No. 155 Frontsteet, next out one to Man-den lane—near 60 feet deep; rent 500 dellars and taxes— The above properties will be let for one or more years. In-quire at the Office of the The Saugerties Paper Mill, No. 13 Spruce st. between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. m25 121 WM. BRADFORD, Agent.

FOR SALE in the City of Newark N. J.—A House and 2½ acres of Land, situated in south Broad street, No. 172. The House is 25 feet front and 33 deep, with large Piaza in the rear, and well finished throughout. Also, a good stable, truit trees, &c., attached to the premises. For further particulars apply to J. Nichols, corner of William and Washington-streets, or of Wim. Paul. on the premises.

TO LET.—In Dean street, near Smith street, Brooklyn, the splendid three story house, finished in the best manner, with two lots of ground attached. Also, ceach house, stables, &c. A variety of the most choice grape vines. Also, several fruit trees, with a well and pump of excellent spring water on the premises. This property is well calculated for the accommodation of a respectable tamity, to whom it will be let for one year or more on acc immodating terms, by applying to more on acc immodating terms, by applying to 10 EPH McMURRAY, 100 Pine st.

TO LET—The House and Store 346 Grand-street, corner of Norfolk, the next block to the Essex Market. It is now occupied as a large Boot and oe Store. It would make one of the best stands street for the Clothing or Grocery business. The Store would be divided if required, to suit applicants.

Also, the upper part of the House 256 West Nineteenth-

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Apply to MERKIT SMITH, 199 Greenwich-street, corner of Veasy, or of WM. SMITH, Jr. 256 West Nineteenthm9 im*

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO
LET—A small two story house, with furniture, and
a beautiful garden, a barn, bathing house, &c., attached
The house is situated on the eastern bank of Hempstead
The house is situated on the eastern bank of Hempstead A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO Harbour, about thirty miles from the city of Ne narbour, about thirty miles from the city of New-York, and about a mile and a half from the Village of Glen Cove, and near the steamboat landing, where the steamboat American Eagle plies to and from daily. Rent moderate. Apply to WM. M. WEEKS, Glen Cove, or to Capt. Chas. Peck, on board steamboat American Eagle, Fulton slip.

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FOR SALE, At Astoria, formerly Hallett's Cove, a splendid Country Seat, consisting of a good House with one acre of Land and a valuable water privilege in front. Said land is well laid out in a garden with a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubry, &c. The above is one of the most commanding situations, ly-

ing between the country seats of the late General Stevens and Doctor Alexander Stevens.

A boat plies between Astoria and New York twice and a A boat piles between Aby, making it convenient for a gan-theman doing business in New York.

Apply to Josiah Blackwell, No. 77 William street, or t John Field, No. 165 East Broadway.

22f tA1*

PRICE \$1,000.-A FARM for SALE containing 23 acres, very pleasantly situated 23 miles from the village of Westfield, Essex county, N. J., on the line of the Somerville Railroad. Said farm has a suitable proportion of woodland, fruit trees, a comfortable dwelling, a wett of water near the door, a small barn, &c. Said farm is situated one-fourth of a mile from the old stage road leading from New York to Philadelphia, and is in the vicimty of schools, stores, churches and markets. Enquire of Edward Townley, near the village of Westfield, one-fourth of a mile from the Railroad Depot, or at Elizabeth-Town, of BURNET D. HAMILTON.

Elizabeth-Town, Jyn. 2, 1343. A COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, situate at Ravenswood, on the bank of the East River, about half a mile from Hallett's Cove or Astoria, and in full view of the city, consisting of a new, gentee! and commodius house, suitable for a large femily, and four or five acres of land. Rent moderate. Also-For Sale, very cheap for cash, if applied for immediately, three lots of land on North side of 27th-street, near

th avenue.

Also -- FOR SALE OR TO LET, the house No. 48 Beach-st, Apply to W. H. HARISON, No. 4 New-st. Apply to W. H. HARISON, No. A suit of law offices to let. Apply as above.

FARM FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale his Farm lying in the City of Utica, New-York. The location and soil are not inferior to any in Oneida County. It lies near the Mendon Turnpike, about One mile South of Bleecker street Bridge on East street. Coolains about seventy-five acres of improved land in a high state of cultivation. It has on it a good dwelling house, wood house, two good barns, four large sheds, and other necessary out-buildings all in good repair; a thriving or-chard; well fenced and watered; has two wells of soft wachard; well tenced and watered; has two wells of soft water, and other appendages. For particulars, apply to J. HOWARD & SON, 165 Front street, New-York, JAMES BIDWELL Utica, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Signed, GEORGE K. SMITH.
Utica, March 14, 1543. m15 1m

FOR SALE, in Princeton, N. J. on low and accommodating terms, a new Frame House with a lot of three acres, neatly feoced, with stable, carriage house, small tenant's house, a grapery and ice house. The house is two stories high, has four rooms on a st floor, a hall, passage way and pantry, and on second story four bed-trooms and adjoining closets; in basement story are kitchen, milk-closet, wash-room, fitted up with copper boil

, servant's room, a cellar and area centaining rain cistern, so, the Furniture of said house, nearly new, with a horse and carriage, and two cows.

The property is eligibly situated for a private residence,

and within a few minutes' walk of the Schools, College, Seminary and Churches, making it in every way a desirable residence for those who would like to superintend the education of their sons or wards.

For further information address 'Box No. 1(0, Princeton,

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Wire to be delivered as above.
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Wire to be delivered as above.
For furnishing 70,500 yards, weighing one pound 8 oz. per yard, of Lead Pipe, free from impurities and flaws, one half inch internal diameter, to be delivered as above. For furnishing the like number of yards of the above quality of Lead Pipe to be delivered as above, and weighing

one pound and fourteen ounces per yard.

For furnishing the like number of yards oft he above quality of Lead Pipe to be delivered as above and weighing two pounds and seven ounces per yard.

For covering with cotton twine, with, and also without, furnishing the twine, either or each of the above quantities of Copper Wire, the same to be taken from and to be returned to the subscriber's office in New-York city free of charge. One third to be completed in thir v days, one third

charge. One third to be completed in thir y days, one third in sixty days and the remainder in ninety days.

Separate contracts will be made for the Copper, the Lead and the covering required.

Terms of payment will be seventy-five per cent cash on delivery of the articles, and the remainder in thirty days from the approval of the articles delivered.

Address, through the Post Office, postage paid, Samuel F. B. Morse, 142 Nassau street, City of New-York.

N. B. Baltimore Sun Roston Lournal Roston Morrior. N. B. Baltimore Sun, Boston Journal, Boston Morning Post please copy the above in daily paper three weeks and forward hill to the subscriber. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE. March 24, 1843. m24 tA29

GREENWICH POTTERY. 281 WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET, etween 9th and 10th Avenues.

THE Subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to the great variety of articles manufactured at this establishment—such as Stone-Ware, Earthen-Ware, Portable Furnaces, Chimney Pots, Green-House Tile, Flower Pots, Oven Tile, Backs and Jams, Pire Brick, &c. &c.

As this is the only establishment of the kind in the city, where the above articles are manufactured, the public are assured that all orders will be attended to with promotion.

where the above articles are manufactured, the public are assured that all orders will be attended to with promptnes and publicularly, and on the most liberal terms.

N. B. A great improvement has been made in Portable Furnaces and the sizes enlarged, and warranted superior to any sold in this city.

WASHINGTON SMITH. to any sold in this city.

DENTAL SURGERY .- J. SMITH DODGE, Dental Surgeon, having returned from Washington, announces his business connexion with Dr. L.
Parmelly, and respectfully informs his friends and the puslic that in future his business of Denial Surgery will be prosecuted under the name of the firm of

DODGE & PARMELY, No. 47 BOND STREET. n forming this business connection. I can assure my old riends and patrens that my associate needs only to be

known to be favorably appreciated as an artist, a man of science, and a gentleman.

The subscribers therefore, contemplating the prosecution of the business of Denial Supremental Library Contemplating the prosecution of the business of Dental Surgery in the most approved and effective manner, tender their professional services to their friends and the public; and invite all who shall need the vari us and complicated skill of the exper enced and prac-

al Dentist to call on them, learn their terms and examine their professional pretensions. New-York, March, 1843.

Those persons unacquainted with either of the above named are referred to the following testimonials.

New-York, March, 1942

L. PARMELY.

L. PARMELY.

Show a proper of the above named are referred to the following testimonials.

New-York, November 18, 1842.

The New-York public have for many years so emphatically united in opinion of the judgement and skill of J. Smith Dodge in the art of Dentistry, that I cheerfully give Smith Dodge in the art of Debat add, from several years' ny testimony in his behalf, and add, from several years' personal acquaintance with him, that to science in his profession he blends kin these of manner, and sustains the chartesion he blends kin these of manner, and sustains the chartesion. acter of a man of bezevolent feeings and strict integrity.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. &c. NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1842.

New-York, Nov. 23, 1842.

I have been familiar with the reputation of J. Smith Dodge as a practical Dentist for many years. In the opinion of my friends who have experienced the benefit of his skill, I can place full confidence. I can therefore most cheerfully recommend bim to those who seek reiter from the gnaladies of their teeth.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

New-Yerk, Dec. 9, 1842. It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to the foregoing of the eminent professional talents of J. Smith Dodge. In the opinion of some of my friends who have been under his care I can cheerfully coincide. He is justly regarded as one of the most eminent in his profession in this city.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D.,

Professor of Chamistry, University of New-York. m9 2aw2w&law6m POBERTSON & RICH'S Improved SALAMANDER BOOK SAFES.—In a recent notice of "Wilder's Fire Proof Salagnander Safes" by the agent it is stated that they are the only Safe deserving the name &c." Upon this statement I take issue before the public and offer assyridence the following affidavit:

public and offer as ovidence the following amounts.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

City and County of New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

It and ALMON ROFF, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that they were tor several months' employed in the Iron Sale Manufactory of Enos Wilder, the said John G. Stearns as Foreman of the establishment and the said Almon Roff as Locksmith—that they are intimately and thoroughly acquainted with the malerials used, and the manner is which the content of the said wilder were made, and being now emquainted with the materials used, and the manner in which the Safes of the said Wilder were made, and being now employed in the Salamander Safe Manufactory of Messrs. Robertson & Rich at the corner of Attorney and Rivington-streets, do brieby certify that the Safes made by them are composed of the same materials and mide in the same manner as those of Wilder's, with the addition of a substance recently discovered which renders them free from dampness—that they are in all respects equal to Wilder's, and

not liable to injure their contents by dampness.

Signed,

ALMON ROFF.

ALMON ROFF.

Sworn before me this 9th day of August, 1842.
Signed. FREDRICK R. LEE, Ald. 17th Ward.
*J. Stearns was in his employ two and one half years, and Almon Roff for eleven months.
By this testmony it is shown that Robertson & Rich's Insproved Salamander Safe is equally as fire proof as Wilder's, and further, that it is superior in the fact that it is free from dampness. And for further testimony I would refer to the following firms who have purchased the Improved Salamander: H. O. Andrews

J. G. Winter, R. W. Milbank & Co. R. W. Milbank & Co. Sturges & Clearman, Thompson & Adams, Willis & Gilbert, and others. The Improved Salamander Safes are finished in the neat-The Improved Salamander Safes are finished in the neatest manner, with locks of superior construction, and I confidently invite a comparison with Wilder's or any other Safe.

The publia are invited to examine the article at the store of
the subscriber,
Agent for the manufacturers, 188½ Water-st, and
ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine-st.

mil Swtwaw*
New-Orleans.

GREAT PUBLIC BENEFIT!

TALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS

is annually lost by the American Public through the
premature decay and imperfect tanning of leather. A valuable Leather Preservative has long been a public desideratum, and it has at last been found in GILBERT'S
LEATHER FRESERVATIVE. This truly valuable
composition has been submitted to the most uncerring tests,
and has come out of the fiery ordeal unscathed, beating on
on its front the broad seal or public appropriate. At the
last Great Fair of the American Institute, held at Nibio's
Garden, Oct. 1842, several specifics for the preservation of
leather were analyzed by a Committee appointed by the
Institute, of which the celebrated Chemist Dr. CHILTON
was one, and all other compositions were stricken out as GREAT PUBLIC BENEFIT! was one, and all other composit ons were stricken out as unworthy of notice, while GILBERT'S LEATHER PRE-SERVATIVE received the SILVER MEDAL of the Institute and the high eulogy of Dr Chilton, to whom the public are referred fer proof of this statement. But in these days of useless nostrums and vile impositions, the public cannot be too cautious, and in order therefore to put the claims of this composition beyond all possible dispute, the advertiser submits to the public the following certificate from the most public and respectable proprietors of livery stables to the city of New York:

city of New York:

New York, Feb. 23, 1843.

This certifies that we have used Gilbert's Leather Preservative on Harnesses, Carriage Tops, and Boots and Shoes, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the best preservative of leather that we ever saw. It strengthens, the best preservative of leather that we ever saw. It strengthens, best preservative of leather that we ever saw. It strengthers, beautifies, blackens, softens, renovates and gives new life to leather, even after it has become nearly decayed, and we are convinced that leather can never crack to with this liquid. As this is a most valuable composition and not a worthless nost um, like too many of the inventions of the day, we earnestly recommend it to all persons who use

leather in any manner whatever.

Abr. Brower, 561 Broadway; James Quary, 263 Murray;

F. A. Palmer, 192 Mercer st; Reynolds & Weart, 50 Bayard st; George Burnett, New-Haven; Joel Smith, 43 Bayard st; George Burnett, New-Haven; Joel Smith, 43 Bayard st; George Burnett, New-Haven; Joel Smith, 43 Bayard st; George Burnett, New-Haven; Joel Smith, 457 Houston; Daniel W. Norris, 182 Thomps Moses Powell, 457 Houston; Daniel W. Norris, 182 Thompson st; Joseph E. Mount, American Livery Stable, 224 East Broadway; Gaorge C. Hatborn, cor. Washington Place, and M. reerst; Wm. Dunn, Livery Stable, 163 Charles, near Hudson st; Amasa Hagar, Livery Stable, 395 Fourth: Cole & Sloat, Livery Stable, 50 and 52 Watts st; Jos. S. Cornwell, 25 Warren st; John H. Estabrook, Superintendent of Harlem Railroad; Wm. D. Disbrow, No. 402 Bowery; Geo. W. Miller, Proprietor of New-York Tattersalls, 446 Broadway. The following gentlemen are Agents for this Preserva tive, and supply all orders for either large or small quanti-

GENERAL DEPOT-Isaac K. Jessup & Co., No. 178 South st.

AGENTS: Alexander Black, 133 Houston st; Peter Aster,

88 Bowery; Robert Davison, 533 Grand st; H. F. Aubrey,

13 Park Row; Geo. B. Granniss, 115 Maiden lane; D. S.

Jarvis, 661 Broadway; Ryer & Hughes, 612 Broadway; W.

A. Ranson & Co., 36 Pearl st; E. T. Aldrich, 58 Water; A.

B. & D. Sands, 78 and 100 Fulton, 273 Broadway and 77

11 Broadway; M. Harry, 273 Broadway, 273 Broadway, 274 Broadway, 274 Broadway, 275 Broadwa East Broadway, Harmer & Hays, 273 Pearl st; John H Ryerson, 279 Bowery; James Curr, corner Hudson and Canal sts; Wm. Smith, 33 Murray st; Geo. W. Miller, Tattersalls, 446 Broadway; R. W. Beebe, 263 South st; George Clinch, cor. 34 avenue and 24.h-street; Chas. Francis, 39 Bowery; John Curtis, General Agent, North American Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES! -- WINDOW SHADES! -- The subscribers respectfully inform SHADES!-The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having leased the spacious store, No.7 Spruce street, a few doors from Nassau, they are now prepared to execute all orders for Painting of every description, with neatness, economy and despatch.

All kinds of Sign Painting done in a style not to be sur-passed by any other establishment. Gold Signs, warranted not to fade. A large assortment of well seasoned Sign Boards always on hand.

Banners, Interior Decorations and Transparencies done to order. Designs fernished and excetted in a superior style.
Specimens of work can always be seen and references given Specializes of work can always be set by calling at the above place.

They have on band and are constantly manufacturing They have on band and are constantly manufacturing they have on become wind shades. Strangers in the city, keepers of hotels, saloons, public places of resort, and families, can always be supplied with Shades of the best declaration. The association of the stranger consists of solencription, and warranted. The assortment consists of splea scription, and warranted. The assortment consists of spiea-did Italian. Landscapes, Wild Vignettes, French Scrolls, Vignettes and Rosette Centres, Scriptural Views, Fancy Sketch and Gothic Landscape. Gentres, Tintern Abbeys.— All kinds of Shades, no matter how difficult, are painted in a superior style at this establishment. They would likewise call the attention of the public to a most splendid Gothic Shade, got up in good style, and war-ranted to please.

most splendid Got ranted to please. The trade generally supplied on liberal terms. Trimmings furnished and Shades fixed if required, jl1 tr BARTOL & DE MAUNY.

TENTH WARD COMMON Schools. 1 -The undersigned hereby give notice, that having impleted the necessary arrangements for the opening of a New School in the Tenth Ward, they are now prepared to receive the names of all Children, whose parents and guar-dians are desirous to avail the uselves of the means of in-struction thus afforded to them.

The School will be taught until a permanent building

shall be creeted for the purpose, in the basement of the Methodist Church, in Allen street, between Rivington and Delancy streets; at which place applications for idmission may be made from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., te pal of the School. New-York, March 20th, 1849.
GIDEON OSTRANDER, SCHUREMAN MALSTED, Commissioners.

HARRIS SCOVILL J. H. HOBART HAWS, JAMES W. BARKER, WILLIAM ANDERSON, GEORGE G. TAYLOR, JOSEPH M. BELL, JOHM COGER, JR. Trustees.

NTOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Certificate of the Five Per Cent. State Stock, created by virtue of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for continuing the Improvements of the State, and for the payment of the Interest on the Public Debt, approved the 11th day of June, 1840," (reimbursable by the Commonwealth at any time after the first day of July, 1879,) was issued to James Pomeroy, dated 21st day of December 1840, for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and numbered 239; signed by George R. Espy, Auditor General, and countersigned by A. H. Kead, State Treasurer—which said Certificate has been lost, and that an application has been made to the Auditor General of the Commanwealth of Pennsylva-nia to grant a duplicate of said Certificate. November 23, 1842.

WARRANTED PURE Curled Hair MATTRASSES.—Southern and Western gentlemen, and all others in want of the above article, would do well before purchasing elsewhere to call at our Warehouse mad examine our stock, as we are confident that after an experience in the Upholstery Business of upwards of twenty-two years, we can furnish them with Bedding of the first quality as low, if not lower than any other responsible house in or out of the city.

G. P. & J. GRATACAP,
Upholstery, Paper Hangings, Window Shade and Bedding mh16 2w*

Warehouse, No. 31 Maiden-lane.

Samanos is not in New-York, as New-York are Min square, from the city.

Dated British June 16th, 1942.

FIRE INSURANCE at the lowest rates by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company - (Incorporated 1819—Charter perpetual.)
This long established and well known Institution, baving been in active operation upwards of thirty years, continues to insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, and every description of property against loss or damage by fire of the most favorable terms. JOHN NEILSON, Jr. mh20 Sm* Agent, 55 Wall street.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The Mutual Insarance Company of the City of New York, incorpora-ted 1798—Capital, \$350,000—continue the business of lass-rance against ioss or damage by fire at the reduced rates of premium. Office, No. 52 Wall street. GEO. IRELAND, President.

A. B. McDonald, Secretary. THE HOWARD INSURANCE COM.

pany—Capital \$900,000; Office No. 54 Wall at This Company continues to make insurance against loss or damage by fire, and inland navigation.

DIRECTORS
Rensselner Haven.
J. Findlips Phomix, William Couch, Micab Beldwin, John Morrison, Joseph B. Varnam Fanning C. Tucker, John Rankin, David Lee, Milgan W. Todd, Ferdinand Saydam, Henry G. Thompson.

R. HAVENS, President. Henry G Thompson. LEWIS PRILLIPS, Secretary.

FINA Fire Insurance Company of N.

Y.—Office No. 57 Wall-st.—Insure against loss or damage by fire on dwelling houses, stores goods, furniture, vessels and their cargoes in port, and property generally, on as favorable terms as any other office. as favorable terms as any DIRECTORS.

Charlet Town,
John Ailas,
Fred'k Penta,
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Joshua Jones,
General L. Gray,
William H. Thorn,
CHARLES TOWN, President Theop's Asthony, Daviel L. Gray, William H. Thorn, CHARLES TOWN, President

HENRY LOTT, Secretary.

a26 if RICHARD P. DUNN, Surveyor.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—This company, having over three hundred applications for life insurance, the premiums on which are upwards of thirty-three thousand dollars, will grant insurance on lives upon the Mutual Principle, at their Office, No. 44 Wall st. Persons may effecting a remainder with this Company on their own lives or the lives of others, and either for the whole duration of life, or for a limited period. imited period.

The terms of insurance are as favorable as those of any

similar institution in the United States.

The next profits of the business of this Company will be divided among the insured in proportion to the amount of premium paid by them. By a provision in the charler, the liabilities of the members extend no farther than the amount of the respective premiums paid by them. Morris Rebinson, David C. Colden, Denning Duer.

Jacob Harvey, Robert B. Minium, Ruius L. Lord, Mortimer Livingston John D. Van Beuran, Theo. Sedgwick, Robert C. Cornell, Stacy B. Collins, Joseph Blunt, Robert C. Cornell, Stacy B. Collins, Joseph Blunt, John W. Leavitt, Jacob P. Giraud, H. J. Anderson, James Campbell, James S. Wadsworth, William Moore, Govern William Moore, James S. Wadsworth, William Moore, James Company, James C. Wall, James C. William Moore, James C. Wall, James C. Wall P.S. Van Rensselzer, Zebedee Cook, Jr. Gouv M. Wikins P.S. Van Renselser, Zebedee Cook.

John V. L. Pruys,
Thomas W. Olcott,
T. Robert Schuyler,
T. Romeyn Beck,
Alfred Pell,
Alfred Pell,
MOREIS ROBINSON, President. Gideon Hawley, James J. Ring. MORRIS ROBINSON, President. SAMUEL HANNAY. Secretary. mi MINTURN POST, M. D., Physician to the Company.

TOTICE .- Persons taking the Croton Water whose contracts expire on the 1st day of May next and who intend that the supply shall be discontinued after that day are informed that notice of such intention must be given in writing at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on or before the first of April next, or that the rent will be chargeable for the ensuing year. Contracts for the use of the Water to the first of May, 1844, will be made or renewed on application at the office, the rent to be paid In all cases where the rent is behind and unpaid ten days

In all cases where the rent is beams and unpaid to day, after it becomes payable, the law of the Corporation of New-York requires that the supply shall cease.

Water tenants are reminded that by the terms of their applications the supplying of other families or persons is forbidden under the penalty of a forfeiture of their payments and the stoppage of the supply.

By order.

A. B. BIGELOW, Register.

A. B. BIGELOW, Register. Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, March 22d, 1843. m2S tmy18

CORPORATION NOTICE .-- Public notice is hereby given, that the following petitions have been presented in the Board of Aldermen, viz: to build a sewer in 20th-street from Bloomingdale road to the sewer the 4th avenue.

a the 4th avenue.

Also, to pave the sidewalks in the 1st avenue, west side, retween 6th and 7th streets.

Persons interested in the above petitions, and having oblections to the same, are requested to present them. In wring, to the Street Commissioner's Office on or before the list inst.

JOHN EWEN, Street Commissioner. Street Commissioner's Office, { March 21st, 1843.

IN CHANCERY-Before the Chancellor.—Archibald McIntyre vs. John G. Camp, Lewis F. Allen, and the Onio Life Insurance and Trust Company.—Bill for foreclosure of Mortgage. Levi H. Palmer, of the Gity and County of Albany, Complainant's Solicitor.—the March, 1813—The Obto Life Insurance and Trust Company, an incorporated Company in the State of Obio, one of the defendants in this cause, is required to appear in this cause by the tenth day of June next, or the Complainant's life that the object of the complainant of the Complainant's the object of the Complainant's contraction of the China Language of the Ch ill will be taken as confessed by th LEVI H. PALMER and Trust Company aforesaid. LEVI H. PALMER, complainant's Solicitor

IN CHANCERY-Before the Vice Chancellor of the First Circuit.—Luke Barker, Executor, &c. of Elizabeth Rutledge, deceased, vs. Francis Salmon and others.—Bill for foreclosure of Mortgage—E. Ketchum, and others.—Bill for foreclosure of Mortgage—B. Recomm, solicitor for Compialmant.—Peregrine Sanford, Assignee in Bankruptcy, in the District of New Jersey, one of the defendants in this cause, whose place of residence is in the state of New Jersey, is required to appear in this cause by the first day of June next, or the bill filed therein will be taken as confessed by him.

N. CHANCERY, 8th Circuit.—The

Bank Commissioners of the State of New-York vs. the Bank & Buffalo.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery dated the 21st day of February, 1843, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said Bank of Buffalo; that by said order it is referred to one of the Maters of this Court residing in the County of Erie, amongst where this said said an account of all the demands other things, to take and state an account of all the demands of any description against the said Bank of Buffalo; and to enable the said Master to take and state said account, and enable the said Master to take and state said account, all the for the general purpose contemplated by the statute, all the creditors of the said Bank of Buffalo are required to eshibit their accounts, claims and demands against the said Bank of Buffalo, to James Crocker, Esquire, the Master basing said reference in charge, at his office in the City of Buffato, by the 18th day of September next, and become parties to this suit; and in default thereof, they will be precluded from all kenefit of the decree which shall be made to this suit; and for the decree which shall be made in this suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such decree. Buffalo, March the 2th, 1843. ander such decree. Buffalo, March the 8th, 1040. IRAA. BLOSSOM, Receiver of the Bank of Buffalo. JAMES CROCKER, Master in Chancery. mhl4 dtsl3

IN CHANCERY .- Before the Vice-Chance hor—William H. Leggett vs Benjamin McVick-ar et. al —In pursuance of a decretal order of this Court, made in the above entitled cause, will be sold at public au-tion, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Mas-ters thereof, by J. M. Miller & Co., Auctioneers, at the Merters thereof, by J. M. Miller & Co., Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, ot that day—Althatertain tract or land, situated, lying and being at Morrisana, county of Westchester, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follow—: Beginning at a point on Wigwam otherwise called Bungay Greek, and running thence both 46 degrees 30 minutes east, 13 chains 40 links, thence rorth 52 degrees west 35 links, thence north 8 degrees west 1 chain 47 links, thence north 50 degrees 30 minutes east 6 chains 52 links, thence north 5 degrees west 2 chains 97 links, thence north 5 degrees west 2 chains 97 links, thence north 5 degrees west 5 chains 71 links. 97 links, thence north 5 degrees west 5 chains 71 links, thence north 15 degrees west 5 chains 71 links, thence north 15 degrees west 1 chain 41 links, thench north 19 degrees west 3 chains 41 links, thence north 14 degree 30 minutes west 4 chains 13 links, thence north 14 degree west 6 chains 70 links, thence north 5 degrees west 6 chains 70 links, thence north 5 degrees east 2 chains 4 links, thence south 38 degrees east 2 chains 54 links, thence south 88 degrees east 2 chains 42 links, thence north 7 degrees 30 minutes west 10 chains 52 links, thence south 60 degrees 45 minutes west 7 chains 52 links, thence south 67 degrees 45 minutes west 7 chains 52 links, thence south 60 degrees 45 minutes—west 7 chains 32,1048, thence south 17 degrees west 57 chains 63 links, thence south 25 degrees 30 minutes east 7 chains 27 links, thence south 1 chain 60 links, thence south 44 degrees west 1 chain 60 links, thence south 44 degrees west 1 chain 60 links, thence south 41 degrees west 1 chain 45 degrees east 2 chains 41 links, theace south 33 degree west 1 chain 23 links, thence south 62 degrees east 2 chains 36 links to the place of large 1 links, thence south 62 degrees east 2 chains 36 links to the place of large 1 links, thence south 62 degrees east 2 chains 36 links to the place of large 1 links 10 the place of large 1 links 1 li Master in Chancery.

R. E. Mount, Jr., Solicitor.
New-York, January 20, 1843.
The sale of the above property is postpored to the 12th ay of April next, at the same hour and place.
New-York, March 11, 1943. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, Master in Chancery.

STATE OF NEW YORK, 88.—In
Chancery, before the Vice Chancellor of 2d Circuit—
John Anthon vs. Mary C. P. Macomb.
Pursuant to a decretal order made in the above ertified Pursuant to a decretal order made in the above ertified cause, will be sold at Public Ancion, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters of this Court, by Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, first day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon: All those pieces and parcels of land situated in the towns of Yonkers and Westchester and in the country of Westchester, which pieces and parcels of land are designated and described on the map of partition of the estate of Isaac Varian, deceased, made by Jacobas Dyckman, James Varian and Andrew Corse, Commissioners in partition, appointed by the Court of Chancery, at lots number one, (1) two, (2) three, (3) four, (4) eleven, (11) twelve, (12) being the same pieces and parcels of last conveyed to James Renwick in trust for the said Mary G. Macomb by the aforesaid Commissioners in partition by the comb by the aforesaid Commissioners in partition by their deed dated the teath day of October, one thousand eight hundred red twenty-one, recorded in Book twenty-niac of Deeds in the Clerk's office of West-hester County, page two hundred and eighty-eight, &c. Dated New-York, Feormay 11, 1843.

Mester in Changery, 42 John-street.

2: f lawtAl Master in Chancery, 42 John-street MORISON'S Hygeian Medicines.

Way, New-York, is making an improper use of Messa, Morison & Co.'s appointment for the sale of their Medicines. This is, therefore, to inform the public that Mr. Samanos is not authorized to sell 'MORISON'S PILLS' in New-York, and that Messay, Morrisons' only Agents in in New-York, and that Messrs. Morrisons' only New-York are Messrs. FIRTH & HALL, of No. lin square, from whom alone the Medicines can be had gen-nine. (Signed) MORISON & CO. Dated British College of Health, New Road, Lendon, June 16th, 1842.